



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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10 February 1992

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Burundi

Border Security Discussed With Rwandan Officials

EA1002105092 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Report by BURUNDI NEWS AGENCY correspondent
Deo Ndayisenga]

[Text] The question of security at the Burundi-Rwandan border was the main problem studied by officials from Kirundo headed by Governor Rubuka and officials of the Kigali prefecture headed by Prefect Emmanuel Bagambiki on 8 February in Nyamata, 30 km from Kigali. The Kigali prefect had invited them to study together problems which have been occurring recently at the border related to the stealing of cows, banditry at the common border, and illegal immigrants.

They found, however, that the most important and saddening problem was the mutual suspicion and mistrust which have been present in their relations since the rebels [inkotanyi] invaded Rwanda in October 1990. Border problems have always existed. This was a normal thing and they were treated as such without terming them political, Governor Rubuka said. The Kirundo prefect refuted rumors that rebels might have military training camps and declared there was no rebel camp in Burundi. He reasserted that no person could attack Rwanda from Burundi, as already announced by Burundi.

The officials of Kigali and Kirundo made a commitment to remove suspicion and misunderstanding by organizing frequent visits between officials of regions and communes so that they can see the truth for themselves. They agreed to take joint measures geared toward protecting the border, especially in the Bishiga forest, which extends on both sides of the border.

The Burundi delegation agreed to the Rwandans' desire for the new Rwandan refugee camp in Busoni Commune to be moved further inside the country if the UN High Commission on Refugees agrees to assist. This is because Kigali says that the problems are caused by the refugees.

The meeting set up a committee of four Rwandans and four Burundians and investigating experts from Kigali and Kirundo to try to get to the truth as to how people died at the border.

Another point on which they agreed is that cattle rustling has become like a competition.

The prefect of Kigali for his part accepted that from now on boats in Cohoha Lake would be halted [words indistinct] to stop them from entering Burundi illegally.

Chad

Army Officer Urges Amnesty International Inquiry

AB0902192092 Paris AFP in French 1903 GMT
6 Feb 92

[Text] Lagos, 6 Feb (AFP)—In a communique issued here today, a senior Chadian Army officer turned dissident, called on Amnesty International to investigate the "disappearance" of 29 officers who were arrested on 13 October 1991.

The officer, Lieutenant Colonel Kafine Chadallah, who is the former deputy chief of defense staff of the Chadian Army, has gone underground and is now the "general coordinator" of the "section of the national Army which has been victimized as a result of the 13 October events."

On that day, 56 officers, including Interior Minister Colonel Maldoum Bada Abbas and Army Deputy Chief of Staff Ibrahim Zagala Rias, were arrested on charges of plotting a coup. According to an official announcement in Ndjamen, Col. Abbas was released on 25 January, along with "all political detainees."

However, 29 other officers, including Maj. Rias, have been "missing," according to Col. Chadallah, who denies that a coup attempt ever took place. He adds that this accusation is "imaginary" and that "the affair is a plot hatched by President Idriss Deby to keep away a potential rival."

He wants to inform the world of the "contradictory acts of the Deby regime," because while "the government claims an open-door policy vis-a-vis the opposition, it sends out its forces to attack us." Col. Chadallah further says that "contrary to what has been announced by the Deby government, our struggle is not tribal, it is supported by all the various sections of the Chadian people who are aware of their country's suffering."

The rebels say that, on 23 January, they resisted an attack by government soldiers at Game and Bokoro (about 200 km east of Ndjamen).

In Ndjamen, no official report has been issued on the situation in that region.

Congo

Prime Minister Milongo Cited on Recent Events

AB0802151192 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] Prime Minister Andre Milongo said in a recent interview with the French newspaper, LA CROIX: We are going to be able to cope with essentially political matters—organizing the various electoral consultations. Beginning mid-February, Congolese will each month go to the polls, thus electoral matters will be projected to the forefront of the political scene, Mr. Andre Milongo pointed out.

The Congolese prime minister, who also said he has full confidence in the new secretary of state for defense, found France's attitude ambiguous during the recent political and military crisis between the military and the Congolese Government. The transitional government leader stressed that the recent cabinet reshuffle was not limited essentially to satisfying military demands—the dismissal of the secretary of state for defense—but was also used to reduce the government from 25 to 18 members, as requested by the Higher Council of the Republic.

As to where dangers to the burgeoning democracy in Congo could come from, Prime Minister Andre Milongo stated that after 25 years of under a one-party regime, the national conference has brought about an explosion of freedom. The danger is that Congolese do not seem to appreciate what they have gained and what they are likely to lose. They think everything has already been achieved, whereas everything is yet to be achieved, alluding to the multitude of political parties that have sprung up.

Political Body Urges Resignations, New Government

*AB0702184292 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 5 Feb 92*

[Excerpt] In Brazzaville yesterday, 63 Congolese political parties, which have formed a group known as the Front for the Defense of Democracy [FDD], called for the resignation of four ministers and for the formation of a government emerging from true consultations between the interim institutions and the political parties. Yves-Roger Yebeka has the details from Brazzaville:

[Begin recording] Since yesterday's rally and protest march staged by the FDD, the addressees of the Front's message have not yet reacted. No reaction has therefore come from the Presidency of the Republic, the chairman of the Higher Council of the Republic [CSR], or the prime minister, who did not find it necessary to receive an FDD delegation which went to hand him the message yesterday. We have learned, however, that CSR Chairman Monsignor Kombo will meet with the delegation today. Meanwhile, yesterday, the president asked the delegation to allow him time to take cognizance of the message. Despite the delayed response, no demonstration has been reported here in Brazzaville. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Paris AFP in French at 2021 GMT on 4 February also reports in a Brazzaville datelined item: "Meanwhile, it was learned here tonight that FDD has criticized the attitude of the United States which has 'deplored the interruption of the democratic process in Congo.'"]

Former Prime Minister Pascal Lissouba Returns

*AB0902221092 Paris AFP in English 1653 GMT
9 Feb 92*

[Text] Brazzaville, Feb 9 (AFP)—Former prime minister Pascal Lissouba has returned to Congo after 10 years spent in Nairobi.

Lissouba, who lost a bid to return as premier at the end of the national conference, was welcomed here Saturday [8 February] by tens of thousands of members of the Pan-African Union for Social Democracy (UPADS), which he heads.

In a brief statement, he condemned "the divisions of the Congolese people," which he said are "not a necessary part of democracy."

"I have come back to get ready to serve our people in a suitable way, and not to organize strategy against anybody at all," he added.

Lissouba was premier in 1965-66, and for a decade headed the African Office for Science and Technology, which comes under UNESCO. He is viewed here as a serious candidate for the presidential election planned for next June.

Gabon

Reportage on Visit by Namibian President Nujoma

Tours Franceville

*AB0702184592 Paris AFP in French 2058 GMT
6 Feb 92*

[Text] Libreville, 6 Feb (AFP)—The Namibian leader, Sam Nujoma, who arrived in Libreville yesterday for a 72-hour visit to Gabon, paid a short visit to Franceville, in the southeast of the country, today, an official source announced in the Gabonese capital. Sam Nujoma, who was accompanied by Michel Anchoeue, the Gabonese minister of higher education, visited the Franceville International Medical Research Center, CIRMF, before attending a luncheon hosted by General Jean-Claude Labouma, governor of the region.

The Namibian president, who held lengthy discussions with the Gabonese leader, Omar Bongo, before an official dinner yesterday evening, returned to Libreville this evening. He will hold another round of discussions with President Bongo tomorrow morning before leaving for Lagos, Nigeria.

Ends Visit, Comments

*AB0702203092 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 7 Feb 92*

[Text] The Namibian president's three-day visit to Gabon has ended. Before leaving the Gabonese capital, Sam Nujoma held a news conference during which he

said what he thought of the various aspects of cooperation between Namibia and Gabon as well as about political developments in Africa.

On economics, besides the Windhoek-Pretoria axis, the Namibian head of state discussed the issue of economic integration in Africa, for which he has sincerely been calling. Let us now listen to Sam Nujoma through a translation by Francis Thamalak:

[Begin Nujoma recording in English fading into French translation] Namibia is ready to surrender or sacrifice some of its sovereignty to the OAU in line with the Abuja Accords establishing the African Economic Community. Namibia is a single country and could not commit itself to the struggle against the big economic powers such as the EEC, the United States, and the others. So, I think that only African unity would help us be in a strong position to bargain with the other economic partners. [end recording]

Security Forces Disperse Political Demonstration

AB1002111092 Libreville Domestic Service
in French 0730 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] In Gabon, despite the order given by the Ministry of Territorial Administration, a political party—the National Lumberjacks Rally—organized a march the afternoon of 8 February in Libreville in response to the call for a general strike made by Father Paul Mba Abessole. After they had walked for a few kilometers, the demonstrators were dispersed by security forces.

Capital Police, Presidential Guard Said Mobilized

LD1002152492 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Authorities in Gabon today mobilized the police in Libreville, the capital. Police roadblocks aimed at preventing a demonstration by students this morning created huge traffic jams near the large street bordering the sea, travel on which was forbidden.

An AFP journalist has pointed out that elements from the Presidential Guard have taken up positions around President Bongo's palace with automatic machine guns and light armored vehicles.

Rwanda

Government Amnesty Law Affects 'Almost 6,000'

AB0802081292 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 3 Feb 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] [Words indistinct] last year Rwanda's Parliament passed an amnesty law giving the government powers to release certain categories of prisoners. As Christopher Chogo reports in this telex from Kigali, the government has now acted on the law.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The Rwandan Government has announced an amnesty from today for almost 6,000 prisoners. Those to be released include political prisoners, but not prisoners found guilty of armed robbery or those the government classifies as prisoners of war.

However, a group of 12 men, sentenced in January last year to 20 years in jail on grounds of trying to overthrow the government by violent means, have been released. These 12 men, led by (Jean-Christophe Stoma Karururunga), had been accused of being RPF [Rwandese Patriotic Front] activists carrying out secret activities in eastern Rwanda before the RPF launched its first attack in northern Rwanda in October 1990.

Meanwhile, according to the government, 14 civilians in displaced peoples camps were killed by RPF rebels on Saturday [1 February] during an offensive in northeast Rwanda. Reports from the area say that under the cover of darkness, RPF forces managed to penetrate through Rwandan Government defenses and advance for 15 km before being driven back.

The Rwandan Government claims that the RPF forces attacked the (Webero) and Rukoma displaced peoples camps in Muvumba Commune. A family of six people living in the area were also reportedly killed by the rebels. The government claims they have driven the rebels back and killed 20 of them as well as taking one prisoner. Government sources said that the RPF rebels were deliberately trying to kidnap civilians in order to use them as hostages and porters. [end recording]

Zaire

Exiled Unified Lumumbist Party Leader To Return

EA0702180092 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
0600 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] Mr. Antoine Gizenga, secretary general and leader of the Unified Lumumbist Party, PALU, returns to Zaire today for good. This is stated in a communique sent yesterday by this political party to the Zairian news agency, AZAP. Mr. Gizenga returns to the country after a long exile of more than a quarter of a century. Antoine Gizenga was deputy prime minister in the country's first government in 1960, when the country got independence, a government led by Patrice [word indistinct] Lumumba at that time.

Antoine Gizenga Returns 7 Feb

AB0802080092 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT
7 Feb 92

[Text] Kinshasa, Feb 7 (AFP)—Veteran Zairian politician Antoine Gizenga returned here on Friday to end almost 28 years of exile. Troops kept 3,000 of his supporters at a distance as he landed after crossing over the river from the Congolese capital Brazzaville, where he had flown in from Belgium overnight.

Gizenga, 65, was right hand man to Zaire's first prime minister Patrice Lumumba at independence from Belgium in 1960. His left-wing United Lumumbist Party is part of a broad-based opposition coalition known as the Holy Alliance. Gizenga has proposed himself as head of a transitional government and wants to force President Mobutu Sese Seko out of office.

Party spokesman Sylvestre Nkiani said earlier in Brussels that Gizenga had obtained assurances about his safety from the Zairian government and had a Zairian passport. He added: "We are taking a risk like all the other leaders returning from exile."

Archbishop Said Tasked With Conference Restart

*AB0802152392 Paris AFP in English 1251 GMT
8 Feb 92*

[Text] Kinshasa, Feb 8 (AFP)—Archbishop Laurent Mosengwo, president of the Roman Catholic bishops conference of Zaire has been charged with the task of reviving the stalled national conference on political reforms, a government statement said Saturday [8 February].

The statement, cited by AZAP news agency said Mosengwo who was provisional chairman of the conference, had already had talks on the matter with President Mobutu Sese Seko and Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond.

The national conference which has been bogged down by bickering and interruptions since it began last year, was suspended on January 19 in a move which triggered violent demonstrations and criticism from Zaire's western partners.

Mosengwo said he would put "the president's and the prime minister's proposals" to the various groups in the conference in an attempt to "iron out differences between them."

The latest row was caused when Mobutu's supporters introduced a motion calling for the numbers of delegates from each province to be revised on a "geo-political" basis.

Shipping Lines Workers Strike in Bas-Zaire

*EA0802065892 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
0500 GMT 7 Feb 92*

[Text] According to the official news agency AZAP [AGENCE ZAIRE-PRESSE], Shipping Lines Agency [RVM] workers in Bas-Zaire began a strike at the beginning of this week. The strike is preventing ocean-going vessels from abroad from traveling to Matadi as usual.

According to the RVM office in Kinshasa, a vessel carrying several metric tonnes of food supplies ordered by Ergaman Company is stuck in the maritime [word indistinct] because of the strike. In this framework, the RVM chairman, Mr. [name indistinct], will go to Boma this week to organize minimum services allowing [words indistinct] on the channel between Banana and Matadi.

Djibouti

Rebels Reportedly Suffer 'Heavy Losses' 7 Feb

EA0902193792 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] A report reaching us today from the Ministry of Defense says that military and security forces have once again dealt heavy blows in mopping-up operations on 7 February at (Bankagadabi) against the armed groups that have invaded the country. During the exercise, the Armed Forces overran the armed groups inflicting heavy losses. The report adds that remnants of the group took to their heels.

Afar Rebels Said To Attack, Occupy Yoboki

LD1002153192 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] According to sources close to the opposition in Djibouti, the town of Yoboki, in the center of the country, has fallen into the hands of the FRUD [Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy]. The Afar rebels launched an attack last night at about 0200. The soldiers, who reportedly numbered 1200, were said to have withdrawn without really fighting.

Most of the 10,000 inhabitants of Yoboki had left their town two weeks ago.

Kenya

FORD's Matiba 'Recuperating;' Cited on Elections

EA0602143592 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 5 Feb 92

[Text] Opposition leader Kenneth Matiba today called on leaders of various political parties to desist from scrambling for leadership before the election modalities are worked out. Speaking to KTN on telephone from London, where he is recuperating, Matiba said the election machinery should be streamlined before party leaders are elected.

Commenting on today's lead stories in the DAILY NATION and the KENYA TIMES, Matiba pointed out that he cannot contest for the presidency of the country unless he is nominated by his party, FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy], to do so.

Another FORD leader who has declared interest in the presidency of the country is Oginga Odinga, who is the current interim chairman of the party.

Matiba told KTN that he was putting finishing touches to a major statement which he might send to the local press.

Shikuku, Police Official on 8 Feb FORD Rally

EA0802074392 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] interim Secretary General Martin Shikuku has expressed concern at persistent rumors in Kakamega and the rest of Western Province, that police will mount roadblocks on all roads leading to Kakamega tomorrow to prevent FORD's supporters from attending a FORD rally in Kakamega tomorrow.

Shikuku, who telephoned KTN from Kakamega this evening, claimed that he had received reliable information that some KANU [Kenya African National Union] leaders in western Kenya had organized KANU youth-wingers to disrupt tomorrow's meeting. He also claimed that at least six members of parliament from Western Province, including two Cabinet ministers, were booked for the night at the Kakamega Golf Hotel and wondered what they were up to.

KTN could not confirm the presence of the MP's [members of parliament] at the hotel as telephone calls went unanswered. But senior assistant commissioner of police, Jeremiah Matigaro, when contacted about Shikuku's claims, said he was not aware of any planned disruption of the FORD rally tomorrow. He assured any wananchi [citizens] wishing to travel to Kakamega to do so since all roads to Kakamega will be open. He however said police will be deployed in the meeting to keep law and order as they did at the FORD rallies in Kamukunji, Nairobi; Mombasa; and Machakos.

Odinga Vehicle, Government Building Bombed

AB0902084592 Paris AFP in English 0825 GMT
9 Feb 92

[Text] Nairobi, Feb 9 (AFP)—A petrol bomb exploded under a car belonging to Kenyan opposition leader Oginga Odinga in the western Kenyan town of Kakamega where he was addressing a public rally Saturday, press reports said Sunday.

The flames were extinguished by members of the public before they set the car on fire, and only minor damage was caused.

Odinga is the interim chairman of Kenya's largest opposition movement, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD).

On Thursday, [6 February] a crude device exploded inside a lavatory in a government building in central Nairobi, shattering windows and twisting pipes. Nobody was hurt. Police later described the device as a powerful "pipe bomb".

A man who claimed to speak on behalf a group calling itself 'God's Oppressed Army' called the DAILY NATION newspaper after the explosion and said the

group was responsible. He demanded the release of political prisoners and the resignation of President Daniel arap Moi.

Moi has since blamed the explosion on FORD, which he accused of fomenting "terrorism and subversion". The Forum strongly denied that it was responsible for planting the bomb.

More Political Parties Register Formally

EA0702212592

[Editorial Report] Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English at 0400 GMT on 7 February announced that the Kenya National Congress led by (Onesmus Bali) had registered on 6 February. Nairobi KTN Television in English at 1600 GMT on 6 February also reported: "The Social Democratic Party, SDP, and the Kenya National Democratic Alliance, KENDA, headed by Johnstone Makau and David Mukaru Ng'ang'a, respectively, were today registered as formal political parties by the registrar of societies."

The registration of these parties means there are now five opposition parties formally registered in Kenya.

Somalia

Aidid Urges International Aid, Multiparty Talks

EAB02081592 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the United Somali Congress [USC], has called on governments and international agencies, particularly relief agencies, to perform a major role in extricating the Somali people from the problems they were facing. Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid was addressing the Somali people via the media when he made the appeal. He said the USC, taking into account the problems that had been facing the country for the last 30 years, particularly during 21 years of Siad Barre's rule and last year, was calling on the Somali National Movement, Somali Democratic Movement, Somali Patriotic Movement, Southern Somali National Movement, Somali National Front, and Somali Salvation Democratic Front to send three representatives each to Mogadishu in order to discuss together the current difficult situation in the country.

The chairman added that apart from the problems facing the Somali people, Mogadishu is a mirror reflecting the people's life. For this reason the USC was inviting the other organizations to participate in the efforts to find solutions to the problems in Somalia so that Somalia can achieve unity.

In his speech, Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid also touched on the manifesto group which, he said, had prolonged the current problems in the country and was still trying to bring in foreign forces so as to enable it to maintain its

self-serving regime, which was against the Somali people's religion, culture, and dignity. As had been made clear, the USC was totally opposed to the idea of bringing in foreign forces.

The USC chairman expressed the hope that Somalis would recognize their interests by learning from the difficult stages they had experienced. He prayed that God would extricate them from their problems.

Tanzania

President Mwinyi on Adoption of Multiparty System

EA0602141292 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0938 GMT 5 Feb 92

[Speech by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at celebrations marking the 15th anniversary of the founding of the ruling Revolutionary Party at Maji Maji stadium in Songea—live]

[Excerpts] Brother prime minister and first vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania; Brother Salmin Amour, second vice president of the United Republic, president of Zanzibar, and chairman of the Revolutionary Council; Brother Kolimba, Revolutionary Party [CCM] secretary general, brother party and government leaders, dear invited guests, fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen: First and foremost, I wish on your behalf to commend all leaders and citizens alike in Ruvuma Region for the good arrangements they have made to make these 15th CCM anniversary celebrations a success. [passage omitted]

Today we have 3,361,718 CCM members. [applause] [passage omitted]

I wish to make a special call to citizens who have not yet joined the CCM to affirm their faith by joining the CCM immediately, without any delay. You are all welcome. [passage omitted]

With the basic philosophy of moving with the times—the wind of change that has emerged—CCM did not hesitate to initiate a debate on a suitable political system in Tanzania. The presidential commission was set up to solicit opinions on the need, respect, and rationale behind continuing with the present one-party system or adopting a multiparty system.

I am pleased to say that the citizens used the opportunity to debate the issue and expressed their views without fear or apprehension. The commission recommended to the president that we adopt a multiparty system. This is right. Eighty percent of those who made their proposals were in favor of continuing with the one-party system, that is the CCM. [loud applause] Only 20 percent proposed a multiparty system. On account of this, the CCM could have opted to follow the majority wish and our decision would have been to continue with the CCM—that is, the CCM would have been the only party in our country, but the party's national executive committee

saw there was a need and rationale behind recommending a multiparty system to a party conference for the following reasons:

First, our party is a democratic party built on democratic foundations. It likes democracy and is run on democratic principles. The CCM is not a dictatorial party that is why the former ruling party, the Tanganyika African National Union [TANU], sought people's views on whether Tanzania should be run on a multiparty or single party structure. [passage omitted]

So, if we had disregarded the proposals by 20 percent of Tanzanians, the CCM would have made a mistake in not maintaining democracy. It is true that 20 percent is a small figure but it is equally true that it is not so small as to be ignored. It is true that democracy takes account of the views of the majority, but at the same time it must not disregard or reject the views of the minority as doing so would be neither wise nor just.

Second, we must move with the times. Moving with the times is a great virtue, especially when we realize that Tanzania is part of the international community and not somewhere on the moon. We live with fellow men; we do not live in isolation.

We all know that the whole world has been swept by the wind of reforms in eastern and central Europe right across to Africa and to Tanzania. Apart from Malawi, Tanzania would have been the only country in Africa with a one-party system so rejecting reforms would have provoked intransigence from many of our fellow countrymen who would have been assisted by our external enemies to undermine our unity, the harmony in our nation, and peace in our country. Thus rejecting a multiparty system would not have been wise.

The third reason is to restrain the few among us who thought that the CCM was afraid of many parties. This would have given them a chance to provoke chaos and unrest in our country [applause], which would have been a black spot in our country of peace, love, and unity.

The fourth reason is that the CCM by nature and conduct is not afraid of reforms. The CCM, like TANU and ASP [expansion unknown], is a dynamic organ and "since our party is dynamic we have the ability to grow in thought and philosophy, and this is why it has adopted reforms whenever necessary so as to move with the times.

Therefore, in approving the adoption of a multiparty system at the CCM conference, the CCM is not afraid of allowing other parties to operate nor is it apprehensive of

such parties. What we call for is that such parties should have goodwill and not be parties that bring chaos. They should be parties that will benefit Tanzanians, parties with good intentions of cooperating with the CCM in its efforts to raise the living standards of Tanzanians. They should not be parties aimed at dividing us. They should not be tribal or regional parties. They should neither be religious nor sectarian parties. They should be national parties like CCM. [passage omitted]

Zanzibar's Amour Warns 'Illegal' Oppositionists

*EA0702181692 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 7 Feb 92*

[Text] The president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Party, Dr. Salmin Amour, has warned illegal opposition parties and their agents not to call for demonstrations that are against the law. Dr. Amour said that the government would never tolerate any acts aimed at causing confusion and strife among citizens.

Speaking to members of the Union of Tanzania Women in Zanzibar, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council said his government would not hesitate to take firm action to ensure that peace and stability are maintained in the country should it become necessary to do so. The president of Zanzibar said that the party and the government are not afraid of changes and that the ongoing changes should be implemented peacefully to avoid strife among citizens.

Uganda

Some 2,000 Said Flee 'Military Brutality' in Zaire

*AB0802152792 Paris AFP in French 1446 GMT
6 Feb 92*

[Text] Kampala, 6 Feb (AFP)—At least 2,000 Zairians took refuge in Uganda in the past two weeks in order to, as they put it, flee from military brutality" [no opening quotation marks as received] in Zaire, Ugandan officials said today. Most of these refugees established themselves at Kasese, at the Ugandan border. According to the district administrator, for now these refugees have integrated with the local people, but if the influx continues, it would be necessary to build reception camps.

The refugees said Zairian soldiers rape women, steal from people, and have instituted a tax of seven dollars per adult, according to Ugandan officials. Ahmed Farrah, representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees in Uganda, confirmed the refugee influx and noted that he had sent a team to the border to assess the situation.

Probe of 'Mooi River Violence' Criticizes Police*MB0702160092 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 7 Feb 92*

[Text] The South African Police have come under fire from the Goldstone Commission. The commission into the prevention of public violence and intimidation has criticized the police in its report of December's Mooi River violence in which 19 people were killed. As Patrick Cull reports the commission also called for a ban on the carrying of traditional weapons for noncultural purposes.

[Cull] The report tabled in Parliament this morning states that the police practice of conducting raids without warrants, including (?raids) in a vehicle carrying false number plates, must be stopped immediately. Such behavior earlier fueled speculation about the existence of a third force.

(?Further) the report states evidence suggesting, and the perceptions that police favor Inkatha supporters is of concern and urgent steps are needed to explain the need for absolutely unbiased policing. However, the report adds, evidence of the commission did not establish any prima facie evidence of unlawful conduct by the police apart from the use of the vehicle with false number plates. Disciplinary action should be considered against the police officer involved.

Acting State President Gerrit Viljoen says he's taken note of the commission's findings and recommendations. He says the report will be referred to the responsible ministers for their attention and further action where applicable.

ANC Welcomes Commission's Findings*MB0702160192 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 7 Feb 92*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted covered in referent item]

In the meantime the ANC [African National Congress] has welcomed the progress made by the Goldstone Commission. The ANC said in a statement in Cape Town that it was vitally important that the commission should not be hampered as had been the case with the Harms Commission. The ANC called on members of the security forces and other implicated structures to come forward and give evidence.

A spokesman for the minister of law and order said that the police were studying the report before reacting.

Law, Order Minister Comments*MB0702164892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1334 GMT 7 Feb 92*

[Text] Cape Town February 7 SAPA.—The police were already giving urgent attention to several of the issues

raised by the Goldstone Commission's report on violence at Mooi River, the minister of law and order, Mr Hernus Kriel, said on Friday.

Reacting to the report, Mr Kriel said he had already had an urgent discussion with the top management of the SA [South African] Police on the report.

The police were determined to eliminate all shortcomings in the force and to fulfil their key role in ending violence by means of efficient and impartial action.

In terms of the peace accord, urgent attention was already being given to the carrying of dangerous weapons, which included firearms, at political meetings.

The carrying of dangerous weapons in general was also being attended to urgently.

"The custom of certain population groups of carrying traditional weapons and the existence of secret weapons caches complicates the establishment of effective measures.

"In addition there are certain legal aspects and practical considerations which must be kept in mind and which demand extremely considered planning."

The commission's recommendation that a suitable senior police officer be stationed at Mooi River was enjoying urgent attention.

There was a ban on the use of vehicles without number plates and only in covert operations in highly exceptional circumstances was use made of false number plates in a controlled manner.

"The use of false number plates in other cases is forbidden and the case which the commission mentioned occurred in conflict with standing orders. The matter is being investigated under the supervision of a senior officer."

Steps had already been taken to place the gathering of evidence, particularly in unrest situations, on a more effective basis. Further steps were being considered in consultation with the attorneys-general concerned.

The suggestions and perceptions that members of the police favoured Inkatha supporters were often the result of malicious rumours and reporting.

Members of the police were equipped through special training, courses and regular lectures to act absolutely impartially at all times.

It was especially heartening that the commission addressed itself to media reporting, which could play a very important role in preventing and rectifying incorrect perceptions.

"I want to emphasise that the commission's finding that the evidence placed before it does not show any prima facie proof of any illegal activity on the part of any police officer, is meaningful and confirms the police's professionalism."

Mandela Cited on Rethinking Nationalization Policy

*MB0702084692 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 7 Feb 92*

[Text] Nelson Mandela says the ANC [African National Congress] will rethink its policy on nationalization.

The ANC president has said in Denmark that the organization will think again about nationalization because it is so unpopular among overseas investors. Mandela says nationalization is the ANC's policy but there is a shift in their thinking and they can't ignore the perceptions of potential foreign investors. Mandela says if the ANC wants to create a climate where investors will not fear losing their investment then it will have to take a decision on nationalization.

Back home though there seems to be some uncertainty over the ANC's position. One newspaper report says the matter will probably be discussed by the ANC's National Executive Committee on Mandela's return home.

'ANC Statement' on Repaying Foreign Loans

*MB0802095192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0836 GMT 8 Feb 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: "ANC [African National Congress] Statement on the Alleged Conflict Between the ANC and its President on the Issue of Foreign Loans to South Africa. London 7 February, 1992"—issued by African National Congress]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Statement on the Alleged Conflict Between the ANC and its President on the Issue of Foreign Loans to South Africa. London 7 February, 1992

Mandela statement to the London FINANCIAL TIMES 7/2/92

Press articles suggest that there is a discrepancy between the African National Congress and its president on the repayment of foreign loans. In actual fact, there is no such discrepancy. The previous statements of Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa and other African National Congress spokesmen have been taken out of context by the press.

The articles create an impression that the African National Congress secretary general issued a statement on the loans issue in relation to the attempts by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) to raise funds in international capital markets. Mr Ramaphosa did not issue such a statement. The statement was issued by the Department of Information and Publicity of the ANC. The articles also combine the debt issue with the nationalisation question even though there is no direct link between the two.

The African National Congress accepts, as a general policy that a future democratic state has an obligation to pay foreign debts which were incurred by the present

regime in the normal course of administration before financial sanctions were imposed by the international community. The terms of repayment such loans may be re-negotiated [to] ensure that a democratic government is not unduly burdened by foreign debts incurred by an illegitimate regime.

What is totally unacceptable to us is the attempt by the South African regime, acting in concert with certain foreign financial institutions, to bust financial sanctions adopted by the international community. By so doing these institutions are undermining the negotiation process in South Africa. If they have a genuine interest in South Africa they would put pressure for the immediate installation of an interim government of national unity in South Africa. If these institutions lend money to the apartheid regime now, they will in fact be acting to delay our forward march to freedom, democracy and development.

We therefore want to reiterate that the ANC is opposed to any bond issues currently being launched by the international capital markets in terms of our sanctions policy, sanctions will be lifted (with the exception of the oil and arms embargo) when an interim government of national unity has been installed.

ANC's Mandela Returns From European Tour 8 Feb

*MB0902154992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1542 GMT 9 Feb 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 9 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela has returned to South Africa from a short European tour, ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus confirmed on Sunday.

Mr Mandela landed at Jan Smuts Airport early on Saturday, but did not speak to the press. No ANC national executive meeting had been scheduled following his return, Ms Marcus said.

Mr Mandela flew in from London, where he had held talks with British Premier John Major at the prime minister's Downing Street office and residence on Friday.

The two leaders after the meeting said they had discussed foreign investment in South Africa and its return to international sporting competition.

Mr Mandela reportedly told Mr Major he wanted Britain and other Western nations to get involved in his country's peace process.

Earlier during his tour, Mr Mandela addressed the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, where he said a future South African government would be obliged to honour foreign debts.

Together with State President F.W. de Klerk, he was also awarded the UNESCO Felix Houphouet-Boigny Peace Prize in Paris.

De Klerk Returns From European Tour 10 Feb*MB1002085692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0738 GMT 10 Feb 92*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 10 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk arrived back in South Africa on Monday from his six nation tour to Central and Western Europe.

He landed at Cape Town's D F Malan Airport shortly before 9AM.

Mr de Klerk described the tour as a great success.

Mr de Klerk said on his arrival from his European tour that there was "almost an expectation" overseas that South Africa must succeed in its new political dispensation.

"My impression is that Europeans see South Africa as being the key to the problems of Africa," he said.

President de Klerk said he had detected great support for constitutional reform in South Africa.

The president's journey took him to Czechoslovakia and Poland which he said had shared similar problems as South Africa and had similar potential.

He said there was great interest in France for future investment in South Africa.

Mr de Klerk said he was able to make fruitful reports back to British Prime Minister John Major and French Prime Minister Francois Mitterrand on developments in South Africa since last meeting the two leaders.

Mr de Klerk, suffering from a heavy cold, said his bald pate and European winters did not accord with each other.

Further on Impressions of Tour*MB1002102892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0942 GMT 10 Feb 92*

[Excerpts] Cape Town Feb 10 SAPA—President F W de Klerk returned to South Africa on Monday from a six-nation European tour, bearing a message of growing international investor confidence and faith in constitutional reform.

"The mission from South Africa was a great success," Mr de Klerk said at a press briefing shortly after landing at Cape Town's D F Malan Airport on Monday morning.

"There almost seems to be an expectation that we must succeed here. My impression is that Europeans see South Africa as being the key to the problems of Africa," he said.

His impression from the World Economic Forum at Davos in Switzerland was that the international business community wanted South Africa to succeed.

A meeting with the French equivalent of SACOB [South African Chamber of Business] pointed to "vast" French involvement in South Africa.

Southern Africa was heading towards becoming a co-operative entity, representing a market of some 110 million people and "the private sector overseas knows this".

On warnings by the African National Congress might it not honour foreign loans, Mr de Klerk said he was confident that constitutional negotiations would deal sufficiently with investor confidence.

The international community wanted to see long-term stability in the country, and that their interests would be secure.

"The moment we start producing results from the negotiation process—I'm sure we will get good results—that concern will be dealt with sufficiently."

South Africa had to be stable and embrace international values. This required a guarantee of the free market system and its attendant rights on property and investment.

There was great support for the process of constitutional reform in South Africa and belief that internationally-accepted values would be guarded against the abuse of power.

"I am determined to give constitutional protection to these values," said Mr de Klerk.

Investments of thousands of millions of rands would be felt later this year.

"We feel South Africa is a country that can be trusted," said Mr de Klerk.

He was confident that a constitution would be drawn up which would ensure good government that was trusted not to abuse power and would maintain the basic principles on which successful economies were built.

"There is a strong undercurrent of confidence that we will succeed to do so," said Mr de Klerk. [passage omitted]

He was met at the airport shortly before 9AM by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, the minister of water affairs and forestry, Gen Magnus Malan, environment minister Mr Louis Pienaar and the administrator of the Cape, Mr Kobus Meiring.

His visit to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland revealed countries which had difficulty in penetrating saturated markets.

"It is almost natural that these three countries, with a population of over 50 million people, will become natural associates in business for our region," he said.

Mr de Klerk said he had fruitful meetings with British Prime Minister Mr John Major and French President Mr Francois Mitterand. It was his second visit to each leader.

He also met the president of Cape Verde on Sunday night, saying South Africa would be able to assist the impoverished Atlantic Ocean island with its harbours and agriculture.

His experience in Eastern Europe had shown that South Africans should guard against despondency.

Like the Poles, Czechs and Hungarians, South Africans should come up fighting for the country's wonderful treasures.

"We have much to be thankful for in South Africa," said Mr de Klerk. "We can be winners, we must be winners."

Botha Rejects Claims of Regime Role in Violence

MB1002132892 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha says the world does not accept the ANC's [African National Congress] claims that the government is behind the violence in South Africa. Mr. Botha has been accompanying President de Klerk on his five-nation European visit.

[Begin Botha recording in Afrikaans] It is accepted that the violence does not have anything to do with apartheid or a black-white confrontation. The world accepts that it is ethnic violence between black groups and it does not matter what my friends in the ANC are trying to say. Nobody believes them any more when they say that violence is being fueled by the government or that apartheid is to blame. The world accepts that apartheid has disappeared. [end recording]

Marchers Protest ANC 'Concentration Camps'

MB0802151892 Johannesburg SABA in English 1256 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Durban Feb 8 SABA—About 150 demonstrators marched through Durban's city centre on Saturday to demand the release of remaining prisoners in ANC [African National Congress] "concentration camps" and an independent inquiry into alleged atrocities carried out in these jails.

The march was organised by the Returned Exiles Committee for Peace and Justice in SA [South Africa], led by Chairman Pat Hlongwane.

Mr Hlongwane led the chanting group—who were bearing posters condemning the African National Congress—from Curries Fountain to the Durban city hall.

There he delivered a speech before handing a list of demands, addressed to the state president, to a policeman.

Included in the list were a call for the dismantling of the ANC armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation].

Mr Hlongwane said that the main aim of Saturday's protest was to call on President F.W. de Klerk to push for a commission of inquiry by the international community into the plight of former ANC members who were killed or tortured in exile.

He said his committee totally rejected the ANC's internal investigation into the matter and had even requested the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) to look into their allegations.

The committee comprised over 250 former ANC members, most of whom had been held in jails in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Uganda's Quatro Camp for allegedly being "agents of the regime".

Mr Hlongwane told SABA he was demanding a public apology by the ANC for its "unfounded and untrue allegations against me and others".

"We are prepared to go to such lengths as taking up arms against them—their leadership—if this matter is not sorted out soon," he added.

The marchers carried several cardboard coffins with the words "Chris Hani" and MK written on them.

Posters called for a commission of inquiry and referred to "Quatro Gate".

Many of the marchers were young boys and women, and passersby watched the proceedings with amusement.

Some pedestrians and passengers in passing busses mistook the demonstration for an ANC march and chanted "Viva ANC" and other liberation slogans.

IFP Central Committee Member Killed in Umlazi

MB0802065692 Johannesburg SABA in English 2049 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] Durban Feb 7 SABA—Tensions were reported to be running high in Umlazi near Durban on Friday [7 February] night following the assassination of controversial Inkatha leader Mr Winnington Sabelo. The outspoken kwaZulu MP and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Central Committee member was gunned down in his shop at 6.30pm, triggering fears of a fresh wave of violence in the strife-torn community. His death came just two days after he and Umlazi African National Congress leader Mr Felix Dlamini made a joint appeal for calm in the wake of a three-day clash in which eight people died and 120 shacks were destroyed.

Police spokesman Capt Henry Budhram said Mr Sabelo was working in his shop when a man approached him and asked to buy cigarettes. After he had been served, the man suddenly pulled out a firearm and shot Mr Sabelo three times before fleeing on foot. Sources in Umlazi reported that a large and volatile crowd gathered outside

the shop soon after the murder and was dispersed by security forces who arrived at the scene.

One of the most prominent IFP leaders to be murdered while in office, Mr Sabelo had the reputation of a man who liked to do things his own way. He came into conflict with Ulundi when in 1985 he ordered a traffic blockade of Umlazi, banning the entry of non-Umlazi registered vehicles to the township. The move was repudiated by Mr Mangosothu Buthelezi as being contradictory to Inkatha policy.

The same year his wife was shot dead in one of a number of attempts on his life.

IFP spokeswoman Ms Suzanne Vos said Inkatha Chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose had appealed for calm in the tense Umlazi area. Dr Mdlalose could not be reached for comment.

ANC Expresses 'Shock,' Urges Calm

MB0802134092 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0900 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has expressed shock about the death of an Inkatha Freedom Party leader and member of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr. Winnington Sabelo, who was gunned down at his shop at Umlazi in Natal yesterday.

The chairman of the ANC Southern Natal region, Mr. Jeff Radebe, said that Mr. Sabelo's death came at a time when Umlazi was experiencing heightened tension and an unprecedented wave of violence. He says that the ANC was appealing to the community in the region, especially at Umlazi, to remain calm. Mr. Radebe said that this should not deter attempts to find ways and means of strengthening the peace process.

In the meantime the police have said that the situation remains quiet in Umlazi and that nobody has been arrested.

Possession of Enriched Uranium Said 'Admitted'

MB0802070992 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 7-13 Feb 92 p 18

[Article by Martin Navias, lecturer in the Department of War Studies, Kings College, London: "Yes, SA [South Africa] Could Build Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] South Africa has admitted to having enriched uranium to above 90 percent, according to a report in a specialist nuclear technology trade journal. The significance of this is that uranium so treated is capable of being used in nuclear weapons. The article in NUCLEAR FUEL, printed in Germany, has so far attracted little attention.

This may be the first opening to the true story of Pretoria's quest for a nuclear force.

There has long been speculation that South Africa has manufactured material that can be employed for use in nuclear weapons but Pretoria's admission—made in an initial inventory report to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)—would be the first official indication that there was substance to these concerns.

Natural uranium is found in large quantities in South Africa but in its natural form it is not usable as a nuclear explosive. It has to undergo a complex process called enrichment before it can be used as a weapon. South Africa has such facilities in Valindaba in the Transvaal. Until now South Africa has refused to admit that it was enriching uranium to weapons grade levels though there have often been statements indicating that the country has the capability to do so.

Pretoria was required to make such a report to the IAEA as a result of its signature and ratification of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in October last year. The NPT forbids signatory countries from acquiring nuclear weapons. New members have to provide an inventory of nuclear materials in their possession.

A key question is how much weapons grade material has been produced in South Africa? Nuclear trade analyst Mark Hibbs, who acquired the information for the trade journal, told THE WEEKLY MAIL that the report remains highly secret and IAEA officials refuse to state whether South Africa has admitted to producing weapons grade material.

Hibbs maintains that "given the present lack of information we cannot state for certain how much enriched uranium Pretoria has produced. Theoretically it is possible that the figure is in the scores of kilograms."

While estimates vary it is generally assumed that 35kg of enriched uranium would be needed to make a weapon, though more sophisticated weapons designs may only require 15kg or less. It is therefore possible that South Africa has manufactured enough enriched uranium for a significant nuclear force.

A 15 to 25kg device would be enough to make a bomb of the power similar to that dropped by the United States on Hiroshima in 1945.

Analysts have long attempted to estimate how many nuclear weapons South Africa has succeeded in producing. Leading US nuclear proliferation expert Leonard Spector, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, has calculated that South Africa has had the ability since 1981 to produce about 50kg of highly enriched uranium each year at the Valindaba pilot enrichment plant in the Transvaal. From this plant alone South Africa could have during the 1980s manufactured material for between 20 and 30 nuclear weapons.

In order to have produced so much South Africa would have had to have worked the plant at full capacity all the time. However, it is unlikely that this was ever done. The site was shut in 1990.

Pretoria also built a far larger enrichment plant at Valindaba. This semi-commercial scale facility was in fact 30 times larger than the pilot enrichment plant and while this does not mean that it could have produced 30 times the amount of enrichment [as published] uranium, it could have significantly upgraded the amount of output.

There is an enormous range of calculations that have to be considered when making even a rough estimate of South Africa's nuclear arsenal. All that can be said with confidence is that the capability was there for significant nuclear weapons production to have taken place.

Both enrichment facilities at Valindaba have been outside the scope of international safeguards and their true production rates have not been known. The IAEA will have to check the veracity of the South African report by making their own inspections of the plants. Whether they will ever be fully satisfied that they know the full scope and history of South Africa's enriched uranium production is hard to tell.

Why South Africa would ever have wanted to produce such weapons is far from clear. Analysts tend to agree that the motivation was more related to issues of status than purely military considerations. There were certainly no obvious targets against which to deliver nuclear weapons.

South Africa's nuclear arsenal possibly consists primarily of gravity bombs, though nuclear artillery shells cannot be ruled out. There were also suggestions in 1989 and 1990 that rocket tests near Arniston indicated that Pretoria was also interested in a nuclear missile delivery system. The South African Defence Force appears to have shelved its missile plans.

It is possible that by the middle of the year we may have a fuller picture of South Africa's nuclear material production efforts. There will undoubtedly emerge strong pressures on the IAEA to make public their findings. International efforts to control the spread of nuclear weapons have been gaining pace over the past few months, and many analysts will demand to see how much South Africa was able to do and, significantly, who was helping the country to do it.

Important questions will also be whether South Africa imported low enriched uranium and from which countries and whether there were any foreign individuals, companies or countries involved with South Africa's nuclear programme. It is reasonable to assume that some will be most embarrassed by the findings.

Du Plessis: IMF Report Supports Economic Plan

*MB0702103892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0936 GMT 7 Feb 92*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 7 SAPA—The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, says the report by the International Monetary Fund on the South African

economy released in Washington supported the government's economic approach, and particularly the fiscal and monetary policy, SABC radio news reports.

Mr du Plessis was commenting on a report stating that poverty in South Africa had reached such crisis proportions that the redistribution of wealth would not be sufficient to eliminate it.

ANC Conference on Electrification; Regime Absent

*MB0602193692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1904 GMT 6 Feb 92*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 6 SAPA—Speakers at an ANC [African National Congress] conference on electrification in Cape Town on Thursday accused the government of side-stepping negotiations on restructuring services after authorities backed out of the two-day meeting.

The Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs had declined an invitation, and Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] representatives had also pulled out, conference organiser Dr Anton Eberhardt told delegates.

The ANC-hosted gathering had been planned to bring together a wide spectrum of principles involved in electrification to explore ways of removing blockages in supplying all South Africans with electricity.

Opening the conference at the University of Cape Town [UCT], Dr Eberhardt said the state was in danger of being left behind in the development of policies on electrification.

The Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs and the National Energy Commission had pressurised the Cape Provincial Administration into not attending the conference.

The minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr George Bartlett, announced government plans this week for a national meeting on electrification to be held later this year.

On Thursday, delegates were addressed by speakers from the ANC, UCT, the Association of Municipal Electrical Undertakings, and urban planners.

The head of the ANC's Department of Economic Planning, Mr Trevor Manuel, said in his keynote address that the government appeared committed to unilateral restructuring of the economy and services.

Unlike the ANC, which wanted to make a clean break with the past in favour of democratic restructuring, the government chose a long-term approach to transition.

"(So) by the time you implement democracy, there is very little to restructure. This is manifested in the government not taking part in democratic restructuring, such as on the implications of VAT [value added tax]."

In an allied move the government had also withdrawn from the National Housing Forum at Cabinet behest, causing the multi-party structure to collapse.

"In our view good government is primarily about the management and distribution of resources. The ANC is beginning to state it is a key player in the field of electricity," he said.

Mr Dan Mofokeng, general secretary of the Civic Association for the Southern Transvaal [organization name as received] [CAST], said he was disappointed that the government and its agencies were not present "to hear what the broader community in South Africa says about electricity".

The majority of South Africans could not afford the luxury of waiting for sufficient consensus when it concerned an issue like being supplied with electricity, he said.

CAST proposed that a forum be created outside Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] where electrification could be discussed.

Codesa dealt with matters like an interim government and a constituent assembly, while other struggles would ensure that services would be democratically provided to people.

Landing Rights Agreement Signed With Burundi

MB0702160292 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] Another gateway to Africa has opened. An agreement on aircraft flyover and landing rights between South Africa and Burundi was signed in Cape Town yesterday. This report from Conrad Burke:

[Begin SABC reporter Burke recording] Burundi, deep in central Africa, is the latest country to open its doors to South Africa.

Upon signing the agreement, both South African Transport Minister Piet Welgemoed and his counterpart from Burundi, Simon Rusuku, said the move would provide a strong basis for further links between the two countries.

Currently, Burundi is discussing telecommunication cooperation with South African companies. The air accord is the first official agreement between the two countries. [end recording]

Mineworker Union Secretary General Interview

MB0802081992 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 7-13 Feb 92 p 29

[Interview with Kgalema Motlanthe, National Union of Mineworkers secretary general, date and place not given; passages in boldface as published]

[Text] NN [NEW NATION]: What is the rationale behind the NUM's [National Union of Mineworkers]

Central Committee decision to opt for non-participation in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]?

KM [Kgalema Motlanthe]: Codesa should be seen as a body of all political forces, regardless of their weight in terms of the constituencies they represent and actual membership. And Codesa has on its agenda one major item—namely agreement on the broad principles of a constitution. And once that agreement is reached, the next step would be to determine what manner of body should flesh out those principles into a full constitution.

The ANC [African National Congress] and COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] position on the form this body should take is that it should be a democratically elected constituent assembly.

If this means that those elections must themselves be democratic, then it begs the question - who must then oversee the elections? And of course, the question of the Interim Government must then be addressed. These are the crucial issues that Codesa is supposed to address. All other things hinge on these core issues.

We think therefore that we need a lean and much more streamlined Codesa to be able to overcome these hurdles.

Once these hurdles have been crossed, we can begin to think about the weight and actual impact of COSATU in the whole political process. And then the question about whether COSATU should be playing a more active role politically can be contextualised.

At the moment, given the fact that there is already a declaration of intent, we think COSATU is a late comer and therefore runs the risk of being marginalised.

If it keeps out, it retains its independent role as a key body of civil society.

NN: Are you saying therefore that the decision not to participate in Codesa is a tactical one rather than one premised on an ideological principle?

KM: Yes—it is not really an ideological position—it's really a tactical decision. COSATU's late arrival may act as an impediment and may actually paralyse Codesa.

NN: By saying that COSATU is a late comer given that the declaration of intent has already been drawn up, are you implying that COSATU's admission to Codesa should have been secured in the very initial instance?

KM: Looked at one way or the other, I think the matter ought to have been resolved even before Codesa 1. If the position of the alliance was for COSATU's participation, all components of the alliance should have ensured that, that happened from the outset.

NN: Why was this issue not resolved by the alliance before preparations for Codesa got underway?

KM: As I said before, this matter should have been resolved earlier. The fact that it was not reflects badly on the alliance.

NN: Does this not raise questions about the efficiency of the alliance and whether its partners can be relied upon to ensure that the position of the organised working class is put across effectively enough at Codesa?

KM: My view has always been that COSATU has the responsibility to ensure that the alliance functions efficiently. I would not go along with the view that only the ANC and the Party are to blame.

If COSATU is to assert its own independence as an important component of the alliance and express and articulate the views of its own membership, then COSATU must first and foremost facilitate discussions within its own ranks over all these key issues.

And until that happens, to complain that the ANC is taking unilateral decisions will be tantamount to lamentations. COSATU has to decide that it is an important component of the alliance and that it will have to be taken seriously.

NN: Is there an emerging trend towards redefining COSATU's role in more apolitical terms?

KM: I don't think COSATU's role will be narrowed down to addressing basic bread and butter issues only. COSATU will continue playing an important role politically.

NN: Does the recent past not seem to suggest that COSATU has not been as forceful as it was in the pre-unbanning periods?

KM: That is not necessarily true. COSATU has played a leading role in bringing about the National Peace Accord. Its role in that effort was greater than that of the ANC and other political structures.

NN: Has there been any notable political involvement other than at the level of the peace accord?

KM: Much of its role has been at the level of the tri-partite alliance. The fact that the alliance is not functioning effectively enough has also tended to downplay COSATU's role. That is why I stressed the need for COSATU to ensure that the alliance operates effectively.

NN: What is your prognosis for industrial relations in the mining sector this year if assessed against the background of the Central Committee [CC] decisions and employers' failure to honour last year's agreement?

KM: I think it is important to understand that the productivity-profit-linked bonus scheme came as an innovative instrument from the trade union's side to address a very difficult situation. The situation was made difficult by the very queer behaviour of gold.

There was also a realisation on our part that the scheme could only be sustained, if we as a trade union, would be in position at each and every turn to explain to our members why they were not getting the bonus or why it

is so low. But to do this, information relevant to determining productivity and profit must be readily available at all times—it should be public information.

But the CC's decision was also a difficult one because we live in a world that is in a state of flux—there are so many variables that we use to set our wage demands.

With changes in these variables, even the decision of our central committee would have to be revisited by us from time to time to see whether it still relates to reality.

If reality dictates otherwise, we may have to reassess our position.

NN: Even before the next set of wage talks get underway?

KM: The situation is in a state of flux, so much so that a decision you take today may be totally irrelevant three days down the line. That is how I view it. I think it would be a sad day if we become prisoners of decisions that are totally unrelated to reality.

ANC Spokesman Discusses Self-Determination

MB0902195192 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1845 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Interview with Professor Kader Asmal, African National congress constitutional spokesman in Cape Town by South African Broadcasting Corporation's Freek Robinson in Johannesburg on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] In Cape Town we have Professor Kader Asmal, constitutional expert of the ANC [African National Congress]. Prof. Asmal, the ANC has, in a sense, committed itself to the principle of self-determination by agreeing to put that on the agenda of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. At the same time we've heard the views of Mr. Nelson Mandela in Paris this week, also acknowledging that principle. What do you understand under self-determination?

[Asmal] Well, we welcome the idea of discussing the issue of self-determination at Codesa, because Codesa is committed to discussing all issues consistent with democracy. But, you know, we have an alarming tendency in South Africa to trivialize, and therefore abuse, concepts that are very important, because in South Africa the term self-determination is used in such a way that has no relationship to what it has been understood throughout the world.

[Robinson] Well, tell us what you understand.

[Asmal] Well, in the South African context, for the last 30 years, self-determination has meant the right of all our people, regardless of race, color, ethnicity, or creed, to participate in the political process. And the United Nations—because we have to look at certain standards in the world—the United Nations, for example, has said that self-determination in South Africa applies to the

entire, unfragmented country, and it means the rejection of the homelands, the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, and their attempt to participate.

[Robinson] But Prof. Asmal, both you and I know very clearly THAT this specific principle has been placed on the table because there are certain groups in the country, especially Afrikaner, rightwing parties, who insist that this is very important for them. And it is in that context that I'm asking you the question.

[Asmal] Yes, but we have to address it, we have to address the issue, we have to be honest about it, because what some of the Afrikaner political parties are doing is invoking the very debased approach that the National Party [NP] invented 25, 30 years ago. In other words, these are the NP chickens coming home to roost, when the NP suddenly discovered that South Africa was made up of different nations, when they had to find a legitimacy for apartheid. As a result, we were confronted by a multinational state. Now...

[Robinson, interrupting] Prof. Asmal, whether we like the chickens or not, they are there. The question is, how do we address that I want to have you specify views, the ANC's views, on self-determination.

[Asmal] We have to address it on the basis [changes thought] First of all, South Africa is one state, and South Africa is trying to achieve a common citizenship, a single nation, that addresses the issue of culture, language, and religion; that puts the rights of the people of South Africa, as far as culture, language, religion, political participation is concerned, beyond the reach of a government, by having a bill of rights, by having a separation of powers, by ensuring that all the things that are happening in our country, where there's been a suppression of the majority's rights, do not happen again. That's very important.

[Robinson] Yes. Will you consider at all the possibility of granting self-determination in an own homeland, for Afrikaners who wish to do so?

[Asmal] I think that's a total misconception of the notion of self-determination. It's not that simply Afrikaners don't form a reasonably large majority in any part of South Africa. It's not that the notion of ethnic confederation... [changes thought] They are only some Afrikaners... [changes thought] Remember, the government has rejected the idea of the partition of our country, because partition was tried from 1976 onward, when the Transkei was first set up. The government has rejected that. It's not a question of only the Afrikaners, because other parties now are wrongly invoking the notion of self-determination. What we must address is the rights of all our people—religious, cultural, and other rights, which are very important to our people. But it is not possible to conceive of a situation, with all the pain, the violence, the humiliation, of mass removals, of violation of individual rights, of human rights, which partition envisages.

[Robinson] Will you at all consider the question of partition? You know very well, Prof. Asmal—and please respect me if I just try to put the views across of those people who feel very strongly about it—Afrikaner people who say there will be violence, and you referred to it yourself; there will be violence if they are not granted at least the opportunity to ask or to negotiate for self-determination in an own homeland.

[Asmal] Yes, but we must negotiate on the basis of some truth...

[Robinson, interrupting] You are prepared to negotiate on that?

[Asmal] We are prepared to discuss, as we must discuss, all the apprehensions, the fears, the anxieties of our people, and the fears and anxieties up to now have been the fears and anxieties of a majority that has been deprived of the most important right: The right to decide the political process, the right to base government on the considered majority. But there is no basis on which we can bluff, deceive people that we can have a partition of our country ultimately based on power, on ethnicity, and on race. This is a false way of approaching the question, and we must...

[Robinson interrupting] It certainly can be based on cultural identity, and you also in your own Bill of Rights accept that principle.

[Asmal] Absolutely. Not only cultural, but linguistic, language rights are very important, the right to play your own games, your sport, the food you eat; these are very much part of the values of our people.

[Robinson] Now if you accept that, if you accept those rights, why can't people who feel very strongly about that have their own homeland?

[Asmal] Well, the homeland idea, we must understand, is trying to relate political power to ethnicity. The whole struggle in South Africa, has been a struggle to ensure that under a single—but not necessarily a bureaucratic, impersonal state—where there will be regional, regions, there will be strong local government, that people relate to power on a non-racial basis. You are now pushing me to a situation where I must say, or we must say that there is a relationship between political power and race.

[Robinson] I'm not pushing you anywhere. All that I'm asking, and saying to you, Professor Asmal, is there are people who feel very strongly about this, and I can rephrase it in a different way by saying, people like the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] feel so strongly about this, that they threaten violence. Now are you prepared to totally reject the concept of an Afrikaner Boerestaat or own homeland, knowing full well it might lead to violence?

[Asmal] First of all, I think, there have been threats of violence of various sources in the last two years. Secondly, I think that we must address these fears and anxieties, or what happens in a united South Africa with

regions, and local governments, and a Bill of Rights, and the opportunity for the first time in our country to have a governmental system which will not be tyrannical, which will not be racist, which will not threaten anyone—I feel that's very important. We must talk about this, and we must in fact, by talking, understand our positions. But it is impossible to conceive of a situation where a demand is made to relate political power over a part of South Africa simply based on either race, tribe, or ethnicity. I mean, we must, as democrats, grapple with the idea that the changes in South Africa are the kind of changes where we must understand the nature of democracy, we must understand the changes taking place, and not hark back to situations which have nothing to do with self-determination, which have a lot to do with maintaining in one part of South Africa, another part of South Africa, power in the hands of a tribe or ethnic basis or racial basis.

[Robinson] Professor Asmal, for you to convince other people, especially in the rightwing, about those views—and I doubt it very much whether they will accept what you have told us now—I want to refer you to the situation in South Africa then. How do you see self-determination within the borders of South Africa?

[Asmal] Well, I think that the historic approach is the approach that says South Africa—internationally recognized, remember—all the world's community rejected the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states of Transkei and Bophuthatswana. You can't base any notion of nationhood or independence, as is being proposed, on the apartheid formula. Bophuthatswana is not a nation state, it is not a coherent group of people.

[Robinson] Prof. Asmal, we've dealt now with the homeland issue. I'm talking about the situation within South Africa. How will you grant self-determination for people within the country?

[Asmal] Well, first of all, I'm trying to explain that the notion of self-determination must not be abused when we talk about regional rights, community rights. They mustn't be abused when we talk about the rights of individuals, like children's rights. When we talk about a unitary state, we talk of a state where there will be important restrictions on the government's power. Second, we believe that regions are necessary in South Africa, and regional government, where people will flourish by reflecting their regional affiliations, their regional rights.

[Robinson] Yes, but you say explicitly in your constitutional proposals, and in your bill of rights, that that cannot be on the basis of race, or of culture, or of ethnicity.

[Asmal] Absolutely. I mean, that is the fundamental demand of the democratic movement, of the struggle for democracy, that you cannot relate power—if you relate power and you give office and status to ethnicity or tribe, then that is a recipe for disaster in South Africa. It's a recipe for tension, for exclusion, for violence. All we can

say is that we must appeal to all our South Africans, that we must grapple with the notion of democracy, which will be based on fairness, on restrictions on the power of the government. We must debate this, because I don't think the position has been understood, that no one wants a South Africa—and certainly not the ANC—an impersonal, bureaucratic South Africa, which will behave in the way that apartheid South Africa has behaved to the vast majority of our people.

[Robinson] Alright. Let me quickly put Article One of your bill of rights to you. You say no individual or group shall receive privileges, or be subjected to discrimination, domination, or their abuse on the grounds of race, color, language, gender, creed, political or other opinion. Now, it's obvious that rightwing groups can say: But we will be dominated in a united South Africa by a race group, by blacks.

[Asmal] Of course this must be rejected. This is an argument that's untenable, it is belied by the history, the inclusive history, of the ANC throughout its history. It's a history that says: We are South Africans, with a common citizenship, which will develop a common patriotism. We must not confuse majority rule under the restrictions of a bill of rights with domination. This must be totally rejected.

[Robinson] Yes, but Afrikaners can say that they will be dominated by blacks, or by an ANC, or whatever, government.

[Asmal] It's a pity to try to apply to the future the patterns of our government for the last 42 years. The history of the ANC denies the notion of domination in any form. We know it, because the ANC is a nonracial organization. It's not a policy of rhetoric, a policy for public consumption. It permeates all the practices of the movement, and there is nothing in the history, the tradition, of the ANC that supports it. On the contrary, it's a history of generosity, like the private proposal of the president of the ANC that a number of seats should be reserved. But that is part of the generosity of the leadership, of the rank and file of the ANC. There's nothing in the history that bears out the notion of domination.

[Robinson] Thank you, Prof. Asmal. That proposal, of course, was put into effect in Zimbabwe, and it didn't last very long, and I don't think that's encouraging for certain whites with certain views in South Africa. Unfortunately, there are other things that I want to take on with you, such as education and so on, but our time has lapsed, and I hope that we can continue some time in the future. Thank you very much for your participation tonight.

[Asmal] Thank you.

Press Reviews on Current Events, Issues

Press Review for 7 Feb

MB0702123792

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

'Conflicting' ANC Signals on Honoring Foreign Loans—Referring to the ANC's [African National Congress] conflicting statements on honoring foreign loans, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 7 February in a page 14 editorial says "it is difficult to know which of the organisation's voices one should regard as authoritative." THE STAR believes "the matter comes down finally to one's assessment of the irreversibility of the process under way in South Africa, and trust. President de Klerk has given his assurance that all funds engendered will be used for non-partisan socio-economic upliftment. In the national interest, the ANC should accept his bona fides." The country "cannot afford to send out conflicting signals which will only confirm fears that we are an unacceptable risk."

BUSINESS DAY

Party Proposals on Interim Government 'Machiavellian'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 7 February in a page 12 editorial says the proposals on interim government and other issues presented by Inkatha to the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, working groups on 6 February "are, in the main, dressed up as noble, fair and reasonable. In reality they presage a crude pursuit of the narrow self-interest of the organisation and its leadership." However, Inkatha is not alone in pursuing a "Machiavellian strategy." National Party, NP, and ANC proposals on interim government and constitution-making "display similar characteristics." "While NP and ANC proposals are still some way apart, the two have tended to be flexible in seeking compromise. But Inkatha's proposals yesterday add to earlier signs that it plans to do what it can to blackmail the rest of South Africa with the threat of withdrawal—and who knows what else—into accepting its wishes." Furthermore, unlike the NP and the ANC, "Inkatha appears unwilling to allow its popularity to be tested at the polls during the transitional period. This is a sad commentary on a party purportedly committed to democracy."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

ANC's Ramaphosa Preparing Supporters for 'Compromise'—ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa insisted at a press conference that the NP plan for an elected interim government which would negotiate a constitution "was a major concession to ANC demands," writes Steven Friedman in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 16 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 7-13 February. "He is partly right—the plan does give ground to the ANC demand for an elected constitution-making body. But he was also

hailing as a victory a plan which his movement has repeatedly denounced. When a politician starts telling his supporters that a partial concession by the other side is a victory, you can be pretty sure that he's preparing them for a compromise." "The divide between the ANC and its negotiating partners now centres on detail such as how long the interim government should last. There may still be tough bargaining, but the gulf is not wide enough to prevent a deal. But what of the other issue separating them, the white referendum? Here, too, Ramaphosa may have been sending an important signal. If there was a white referendum, he said, the ANC wouldn't take part in it. But he didn't say it would try to stop it."

NEW NATION

Economy To Determine Outcome of Political Process—"Now is the time when South Africans need to look at the reconstruction of the country's shattered economy and begin to build with all haste, because the outcome of the political process will be determined by the economy," begins the page 12 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 7-13 February. "In a curious turn of events, many South African businesses are disinvesting from South Africa and going into the continent under the pretext of diversifying and opening new markets. The truth is that they want to protect their capital until they deem conditions in the country safe enough to return. It seems we can ill afford any delay in convening an economic forum that will look at these options and at the broader regional implications of a restructured South African economy."

NEW ERA

Government Denies 'Land Grabbing' in Rehoboth—"Behind the facade of meetings and uproars over alleged 'land grabbing' by the government in Rehoboth, there seems to be the hidden hand of certain politicians desperate to cash in on imaginary fears of the people in that area," points out the page 10 editorial in Windhoek NEW ERA in English for 23-29 January. "And it is not coincidental that this latest furore comes at a time when talk of regional elections is at the fore." NEW ERA sees the "discernible hand of unscrupulous politicians busy fuelling fires of tribalism in that area." "The issue of land in Rehoboth is being exploited by these self-styled politicians for their own gains while their aim is to find a political home here. In the process, division and tribalism are being drummed up at the expense of national unity." "As demonstrated by the spirit of the Land Conference, the government has shown no intention of 'grabbing' anyone's land, not even that of absentee landlords, let alone that of its legitimate citizens like the inhabitants of Rehoboth. It is surprising, therefore, that these people should evade the truth and instead ladle out lies to tarnish the image of their own government. Whichever way you look at their actions, only one thing emerges—that they are irresponsible actions and a good study in political folly. Namibians

must reject tribalism in whatever guise and close ranks if they are to move forward in pursuit of economic and social advancement."

WINDHOEK ADVERTISER

Broadcasting Corporation Denies 'SWAPO Institution'—Page 10 of the Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English on 1 February carries a letter by Uazuvara Katjivena, the controller of public affairs at the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation, NBC, where he responds to "the Advertiser's wild allegation that the NBC is a 'SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] institution'." "All we can do is point to the fact that the Corporation is run by an independent board which has laid down an editorial policy which decrees freedom and impartiality, in the hope that everyone will eventually get the message." Even though the NBC has journalists of "all political and religious persuasions" this "does not mean that the NBC itself has one political bias or another, and every effort is made to monitor out journalists' output, as well as to train and upgrade staff in the ways of free and responsible broadcasting." "Namibia's future progress relies as much on a free and impartial broadcast media as it does on money and expertise. Vicious and unwarranted attacks, such as the Advertiser's will only make the NBC easy prey for the political vultures wanting to devour us."

TRANSVALER

Immediate Arrest of Rightwingers Should Be Explained To Public—"There are definite reasons why the police arrested and immediately took to court certain rightwingers before daybreak this week. These reasons were not made public," notes Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 30 January in a page 6 editorial. "It is best, in some cases, to ensure that suspects do not spend hours waiting, if bail is to be granted, or spend the night in a police cell." "The policeman's task will be made much easier and will improve his image if he immediately informs those apprehended, and the public, why that timing is necessary." "Such decisions must, especially in such sensitive cases, be made public immediately." "Good communication should nevertheless be one of the policeman's best weapons."

Press Review for 10 Feb

MB1002101492

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

Mandela's Praise for al-Qadhafi, Castro—The Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 9 February on a page 16 editorial reports that "sooner or later ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela's continuing friendship with, and effusive eulogies for, international scoundrels such as Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and Fidel Castro was bound to ruffle a few important feathers. It did, and now both the White House and Whitehall have warned that relations with the

ANC could cool dramatically unless Mr Mandela changes his tune." The editorial continues by stating that no one is dictating to Mandela who his friends should be, "but if it be true that one is judged according to the company one keeps then Mr Mandela's ties with such as al-Qadhafi and Castro are curious for a man committed peace and justice. al-Qadhafi and Castro have two of the vilest records of injustice and human rights abuses in the world."

SUNDAY TIMES

'ANC Merry-Go-Round'—"Every revolution, it has been said, carries the seeds of its own destruction because it raises expectations that cannot be fulfilled," writes a page 18 editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 9 February. "If that is so, the ANC is running true to form. On the one hand it stokes extravagant expectations among its followers of wealth by redistribution; on the other hand it makes pronouncements of investment policy that will ensure its inability to meet these expectations." What results from this double-mindedness is: "Confusion, contradiction, [and] uncertainty. If it continues, the only things left to redistribute may well be Mr Mandela's red Mercedes and Mrs Mandela's wardrobe."

THE CITIZEN

ANC Engages in 'Economic Sabotage'—"We had warned that people should not be euphoric about the joint approach which State President De Klerk and ANC President Nelson Mandela adopted at Davos on investment prospects in South Africa," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 6 February. De Klerk appealed for investments now, whereas Mandela "suggested that the industrialists prepare for the day the ANC gave the nod for the lifting of economic sanctions. So the message, though positive, was confused: Invest now—don't invest now, invest later." "With South Africa still now making any big breakthroughs with regard to investments, the ANC sends out a signal that it might renege on debts incurred by the 'illegitimate government'. If that is not economic sabotage, what is?"

THE STAR

ANC 'Clarity' Needed on Nationalization, Foreign Loans—Nelson Mandela has returned from his latest European trip, "and he arrived with a promise that the ANC will timeously and comprehensively rethink its policy on nationalisation and the threatened repudiation of foreign loans," points out a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 10 February. "More than anything else, clarity is required from the ANC on these critical issues. Nothing less than the economic prospects of the new South Africa are being threatened by contradictory and confused signals from the organisation." "A decisive moment in Mr Mandela's leadership is approaching. He has seen the real world

and digested its messages. Now he must, at all costs, persuade his colleagues to catch up."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Needs To Reexamine Redistribution of Wealth—The IMF report, "with its emphasis on the need for substantial economic growth in South Africa rather than a redistribution of wealth, has been published at the right psychological moment," begins a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 10 February. "It has long been obvious that a stable, prosperous new South Africa depends as much on economic growth as it does on peaceful constitutional settlement. The politicians may still have time to sort out an equitable system of government, but all of a sudden the weight of poverty seems about to become a burden that could crush the life from an already ailing economy." "Nelson Mandela, finally convinced of the need for foreign investment, has already promised a re-examination of the ANC's nationalisation policies because of the 'disincentive' they represent. Now, in the light of the IMF report, the ANC will have to look again at its other economic pillar, redistribution of wealth."

* SADF Manpower Reportedly Jeopardized

92AF0332C Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL*
in English 10-16 Jan 92 p 5

[Article by Paul Stober]

[Text] The onslaught on conscription by right-wing groups and the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) could seriously curtail the might of the South African military machine.

Rocky Williams, an Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] researcher and previously a company sergeant in the South African Defence Force [SADF], estimates the standing force of the SADF has between 60,000 and 72,000 servicemen mustered from the citizen force and the commandos, about 51,000 national servicemen and 43,000 permanent force members.

The citizen force, commandos and national servicemen are white conscripts. Only 52 percent of the permanent force is black. According to Williams, this means the SADF is heavily dependent on white conscripts, particularly those in the citizen force, for manpower.

In an open letter to the minister of defence, the ECC estimated that only 30 percent of national servicemen were reporting for camps and predicted 50 percent of this month's intake would report for duty.

The organization based its claims on figures provided by conscripts who had reported for camps and the approximately 600 calls a month it received from "people who have basically decided not to go to the army and want to know what the consequences may be".

Williams says the SADF copes with the resultant manpower shortage with a series of crisis management techniques which involve rushing troops through training, drafting conscripts from administrative to combat positions and "making do with three Hippos where there should be 12".

Laurie Nathan, of the Center for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, holds a different view. "Military capacity does not only depend on manpower but needs," he says.

Nathan believes South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia and Angola and the ending of the African National Congress' [ANC] insurgency campaign has meant the SADF can stand down from its war footing. "As with Nato and the Warsaw Pact countries, there is now excess military capacity."

The apparent inability of the SADF to take action against conscripts who do not report appears to be one of the main reasons for the increase in those refusing to go to the army.

In July last year the ECC obtained legal opinion to the effect that since the repeal of the Population Registration Act the whites-only call-up was "legally invalid and unenforceable". The decision of the attorney-general to halt prosecutions against conscientious objectors since then supports this view.

A number of right-wing organizations joined the fight against conscription this week.

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder condemned the present system of conscription as racist and outlined the reasons why his party supported rightwingers who refused to report for national service.

The Conservative Party Youth Wing and a previously unknown organization, Aksie Volkseie Weermag, have called on their members not to report for duty unless they are allowed to serve in their own communities.

—The SADF replies: "It is not policy to provide details of force levels. This is normal practice for all military forces.

"The percentage of blacks, Indians and coloreds serving as volunteers in the SADF is as follows: blacks, 34 percent, Indians, one percent and coloreds, 22 percent.

"It is a gross generalization to claim that the SADF is undermanned. It does experience manpower shortages in certain categories. These problems are certainly not addressed by applying crisis management techniques. It is in this context that national servicemen, members of the Citizen Force and Commandos are productively employed. The need to apply different force levels at different times necessitates a flexible manpower system.

"This flexibility is provided by the discretionary call up of Citizen Force and Commando elements. This flexibility enables the Defence Force to increase or decrease its part-time force levels according to the demands of a specific situation.

"It is considered unfair to apply laws which might come under consideration due to the scope of the Gleeson investigation into certain aspects of national service."

* Report Cites KwaZulu Involvement in Violence

92AF0332D Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION* in English 16 Jan 92 p 5

[Text] The Human Rights Commission [HRC] and the Legal Resources Center [LRC] have released a report citing alleged involvement of the kwaZulu government and the kwaZulu Police (KZP) in township violence.

The report contained information about how the KZP was formed and its relationship with the kwaZulu government.

It stated that there is no clear line between the KZP, kwaZulu government and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

Some trends which featured prominently concerning the KZP bias towards Inkatha when dealing with the violence in the natal region included failure to protect or take necessary steps to protect residents particularly non-Inkatha persons from being attacked in their presence or in other circumstances.

Orders

It also stated that the KZP often failed to render or to permit medical assistance timeously or failed at all to help critically wounded persons and their reluctance to cooperate with attorneys and disregard for court orders.

"On May 11, 1988 the member of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly for kwaMashu, GE Bhengu made an urgent call for the formation of vigilante groups to halt township violence".

The report added that General Jac Buchner, KZP Commissioner, denied that his men were involved in the conflict on any side. He said: "We, the KZP, support the lawful authorities, which is the kwaZulu government. To the extent that Inkatha is part of the government, I suppose you could say we support Inkatha."

On 5 July 1991 General Buchner conceded that "to a certain extent" KZP members were biased towards the IFP, adding however that the image of the police recently had improved.

He said many of his men were recruited from Inkatha "when it was still a traditional party as opposed to a political organization. It is a fact that in the past, most members of the Zulu nation were members of Inkatha. It is difficult to find people where I am at the moment that are not Inkatha members."

The HRC LRC report stated that on 9 August 1991, there were reports in the media revealing that sources in the IFP and the kwaZulu government had revealed information about a secret kwaZulu and Inkatha Freedom Party base at Mkuze in Zululand which had been used by hit squads for planning violent attacks against the ANC.

Constables

"In May, a kwaZulu Police constable claimed that a highly trained hit squad was being sent on missions to eliminate enemies of Inkatha. He named a KZP brigadier and captain who directly controlled one of the Ulundi based hit squads. He also claimed that a second hit squad controlled by a captain, included special constables and Inkatha members," the report said.

The constable also claimed that in one of the lectures to the KZP, a brigadier allegedly said that during the day, the kwaZulu police perform official duties, but at night work with Inkatha warlords and reservists to attack UDF supporters and activists.

The constable reported that a directive was issued by the Inkatha Security Council allegedly stipulating that members of Inkatha should not be arrested by kwaZulu policemen.

It also pointed out that there was a tendency within the KZP to condone the bearing of dangerous weapons by Inkatha members which subsequently resulted in the death and injury of residents especially in ANC strongholds.

* Venda To Increase Electricity Network

92AF02981 Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 13 Dec 91 p 3

[Article by John Soderlund]

[Text] The Venda Electricity Corporation is to spend about R[ands]8-million in the coming year to extend its supply network in response to the dramatic increase in the number of consumers in the rural areas.

Since the Corporation's formation in April 1987 the number of consumers in the tiny area has grown from 3200 to 10500.

The introduction of a tariff subsidy by the Venda government some 20 months ago, says chief executive officer Pem Rodger, has led to a flood of applications for connections.

The subsidy halved the price to R10 a month and 10 cents a unit and, although this was done for political reasons, the most noticeable effect is a positive, downward spiralling price, he says.

The latest tenders invited are for the construction of a total of 30km transmission lines further into the rural areas in the northern and south western Tshitale regions.

The larger of the two lines is a 22kV, 25km line from Vleyfontein to the town of Tshitale; the cost of which is expected to be around R650,000.

The second line is a five kilometre line linking the existing line in Gazankulu, north of the Venda border, to the area of Mashamba and this line will eventually link to the more southerly region of Masakona.

* France To Increase Trade, Investments

92AF0298F Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 13 Dec 91 p 5

[Text] France is expected to step up its trade with South Africa considerably with major investment in the light rail system in Johannesburg as the starting point.

"A number of French companies have already expressed interest in this project, France is reported to have some of the best technology in the world in the light rail system," says France Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Southern Africa spokesperson Dominique Brunin.

According to Brunin the balance of payments between the two countries, which was in South Africa's favour last year will in future look much better for France considering the number of French companies that have expressed an interest in acquiring South African goods, especially the value added engineering products.

South Africa exported 4.2 billion francs worth of goods to France and imported 3 billion francs worth of products.

It is specifically in the agricultural and intermediary products that South Africa has the trade advantage. The balance of payments in these two sectors are respectively with 1 billion francs and 1.7 billion francs in South Africa's favour.

But in the export of finished products and professional equipment South Africa is lagging behind. France exported 1.8 billion francs worth of finished goods more than South Africa and 1.3 billion francs worth of professional equipment.

"Although the balance of payments has always been in South Africa's favour, we are planning to export a lot more to your country since the lifting of sanctions. But with the South African government's new export drive of beneficiated goods we are looking forward to the new technology coming from these shores," says Brunin.

* Benefits of Armscor Restructuring Probed

92AF0298E Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 13 Dec 91 p 5

[Commentary by Martin Creamer]

[Text] Ten years ago, South Africa's state-owned armaments manufacturer, Armscor [South African Armaments Corporation], employed about 30,000 people.

Today the figure is more like half of that at 15,000. But with the announcement last week that the organisation will be split further, Armscor itself is destined to end up a comparatively tiny Defence Force procurement centre probably employing as few as 800 people.

The remaining 14,000-odd—some of them top-level engineers, technologists, technicians and scientists—will, one understands, move into a new corporation still to be named but which will be a high technology corporation or rather a corporation which supplies high technology products and services to South African industry and the world.

This could well become South Africa's new hitech brain trust.

It could well provide the spark needed to ignite South Africa's re-entry into the global manufactured-goods market.

Armscor achieved this before. It was once the country's largest exporter of manufactured goods—unfortunately, though, in the field of weaponry.

What the new hitech corporation will have to do is convert Armscor "swords" into commercially sought-after "ploughshares."

Will it be able to rise to the challenge?

One of the problems is that, with the uncertainty at Armscor, some top employers are already accepting offers from overseas firms.

Another problem is that manufacturing products for a free industrial market is so different from manufacturing products for the politically-ravaged and skulduggery unfree war market where price is sometimes less of a consideration than delivery.

It is a wholesome development that South Africa is getting out of the weapons business. But in withdrawing, we should ensure that South Africans with hitech manufacturing capability and experience are not lost to the new peace-time manufacturing initiative so desperately needed now by South Africa.

There is no doubt that the South African economy needs manufacturing excellence. We have to be in a position to manufacture goods at internationally competitive prices and quality standards. It is only by doing this that the country's economy will be able to grow.

Without growth, more and more South Africans will remain unemployed. With growth, fewer and fewer will be without jobs.

Growth in the manufacturing sector is heavily dependent on people. The old Armscor has people who have succeeded in the past. They need to be placed in environments where they can succeed again.

The new hitech corporation—to fall within Dr. Dawie de Villiers' public enterprises portfolio—will, however,

present a challenge far greater than those presented by the commercialisation of Transnet and Telkom. For that reason, we believe the help being given by Rein Arndt's FRD [Foundation for Research Development] and the Small Business Development Corporation [SBDC] to those who have already left Armscor could also be extended to those in the new corporation; because first prize will be to spawn quick-moving entrepreneurs capable of hitech local manufacture that sells worldwide.

*** COSATU Survey on Press Readership**

92AF0332G Johannesburg THE NEW NATION
in English 16 Jan 92 p 3

[Text] NEW NATION has emerged as the clear leader in the print media popularity stakes, according to a survey conducted among 860 Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) shop stewards recently.

The survey was commissioned by the Cosatu Communications Division and conducted by the Community Agency for Social Enquiry (CASE), the Sociology of Work Program at Wits University and the University of Natal (Durban).

Workers from nine regions and 13 Cosatu affiliates were interviewed.

According to the survey, NEW NATION commands a 54 percent readership among the Friday weeklies. It is followed by VRYE WEEKBLAD (21 percent) and the WEEKLY MAIL (7.5 percent).

THE SOWETAN, which emerged as the popular daily, commanded a readership of 37 percent, followed by the STAR with 14 percent.

Among the Sunday newspapers, the CITY PRESS and SUNDAY TIMES commanded a readership of 31 and 29 percent respectively.

The survey found that radio was the most popular and accessible medium, followed by television and then print media.

The case study revealed a strong preference for labor and political news and current affairs discussions.

Survey coordinator, Sipho Pityana, found that the shop stewards who were interviewed comprised mostly of post-1976 generation males who showed a preference for participation "and inclined towards workerist tendencies".

Fifty six percent of the interviewees preferred English for reading and the vernacular for speaking or listening to radio and television programs.

They also exhibited greater confidence in Cosatu (70 percent) than in the SACP [South African Communist Party] (9 percent) when it came to dealing with worker issues.

In the political affairs category, the ANC [African National Congress] received 94 percent of the support, the SACP three percent, the National Party two percent, the PAC one percent and Inkatha one percent.

Pityana said, however, that the overwhelming rejection of the SACP should not be misconstrued as a rejection of socialism because the workers displayed a strong preference for socialist style social programs such as nationalization and state provided education.

Malawi

Official Rejects Rights Violation Accusations

EA0802070992 Nairobi KNA in English 0930 GMT
6 Feb 92

[Text] Blantyre, 6th February (PANA/KNA)—The secretary to the president and Cabinet [SPC], Macdonald Banda, has discredited allegations by foreign human rights organisations that Malawi violates human rights. He was speaking in Blantyre on Wednesday [5 February] to ambassadors, high commissioners and diplomatic ministers representing Malawi in various Malawi missions abroad who are attending a seminar at Kwacha International Conference Centre. "Human rights are observed and greatly respected in Malawi," the SPC told the envoys, adding that what Western media and human rights organisations were saying, that Malawi violated human rights, was not true. Western countries, non-governmental organisations, Amnesty International and Africa Watch have for some time attacked Malawi alleging, among other things, that people in this country were denied their rights and freedoms. The allegations include denying people the freedom of expression, opinion, religion, association and right to impart information, arbitrary arrests and detentions, prison torture, inhuman and degrading treatment and that people are forced to join the Malawi Congress Party and were not free to choose or join a political party of their own choice. "There is no doubt that these allegations are the machinations of Malawian dissidents," MacDonald Banda said. He said unprecedented development Malawi has achieved since independence, peace and calm, law and order and the humanitarian gesture to almost a million Mozambican refugees who have fled hostilities in their country was enough proof that Malawi respects and promotes human rights. "Thus, Malawi as a member of the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and as a party to the African charter on human and people's rights, subscribes to the purposes and objectives of these august organisations. Malawi, therefore ensures that all its people enjoy the basic freedoms and liberties as are internationally accepted," he said. Earlier, the minister of justice, Friday Makuta, speaking on law and judiciary in Malawi, explained that Malawi's laws were based on the British laws as the former coloniser of the then Nyasaland. But since independence, laws have been enacted to conform with the country's traditions and culture, he told the Malawian diplomats. He singled out the establishment of regional and national traditional courts, national traditional appeal court and the forfeiture act as enacted during independence period.

Official Warns Against 'Subversive Elements'

MB0902183192 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] The regional party chairman for the north, Honorable Malani Lungu, has called on people in the region to safeguard the country's peace and stability to sustain Malawi's development.

Addressing a public meeting at [name indistinct] today, Honorable Malani Lungu said this should be ensured through vigilance against any subversive elements. He also urged the people to care for their crops to sustain the country's self-sufficiency in food, and also to work hard in party membership renewal campaigns.

Namibia

Nujoma Returns From African Tour 7 Feb

MB0902203092 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] President Sam Nujoma arrived back in Namibia on Friday [7 February] following a week-long visit to Nigeria, Ghana, and Gabon.

During his visit, President Nujoma signed an agreement on improving socioeconomic cooperation with Nigeria, and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation with Ghana. The president also signed an agreement on cooperation with Gabon.

President Nujoma described his visit as very successful and fruitful, saying the excellent relations between Namibia and the three west African countries had been consolidated.

Spanish Envoy Denies Rumor of Aid Cutoff

MB1002071992 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Spanish ambassador to Namibia Carlos de Boado has denied rumors that Spain is considering suspending aid to Namibia and closing its embassy in Windhoek. De Boado said although relations between Namibia and Spain had passed through a difficult stage due to the Spanish fishing trials, Spain had never considered suspending aid to Namibia.

Zambia

Mwanawasa Case Clouds Security Apparatus' Image

MB0802065592 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 7 Feb 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There are yet more teething troubles for President Chiluba's government in Zambia. A commission of inquiry into the mysterious car crash in which Vice President Mwanawasa was injured last December has been hearing startling claims. It has already heard allegations that acting Vice President Brigadier Miyanda was somehow involved and that he had plotted against President Chiluba.

Now, the security apparatus of the ruling MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government has been roundly sluggish off. From Lusaka, Robin Makai telexed this report:

A member of the MMD security, Captain Henry Kapembwa, told the commission today that there was total confusion and chaos within its ranks. He said that the members were mostly untrained volunteers. There was no coordination or chain of command and that there was friction between various factions owing loyalty to different MMD leaders that they reported to personally.

He said that the security wing was a laughing stock, lacked leadership, and most of its [word indistinct] were destitute, desperate for jobs in the MMD government and therefore capable of fabricating information in order to be recognized. He said the evidence given to the commission by his colleagues was unprofessional and based on hearsay.

Capt. Kapembwa, who described himself as being in charge of intelligence for all the provinces, said that he was not aware of any reports made by MMD security and handed to Vice President Mwanawasa last year accusing General Miyanda of plotting to topple President Frederick Chiluba. The [word indistinct] of the commission, Judge Florence Momba, expressed concern that such serious allegations could filter to the highest level without being properly verified. She said it was now the MMD security organization itself which was on trial and added that the credibility of the organization had been called into doubt because they were sort of people who could easily be bribed.

The man accused of meeting Gen. Miyanda to plot against the government, Major Gen. (Tom Farah), has strongly denied the allegation, saying it was full of malice aimed at confusing the nation.

The commission was supposed to wind up its public hearings today but it has been extended until next week when it is expected that Vice President Mwanawasa will take the stand. There have been many contradictions among the testimonies given before the commission and it seems likely that a number of witness, especially those from the MMD security wing, might be recalled to verify their allegations against Gen. Miyanda.

The political fallout of this inquiry is likely to harm MMD unity and might also lead to the disbanding of its security wing.

UNIP Refuses to Vacate Office in North

MB0702075592 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 6 Feb 92

[Text] The opposition UNIP [United National Independence Party] in Kasama has said it will not vacate its offices on Golf Course Road and will continue to hold meetings at (Natende) Conference Site because the site belongs to it.

UNIP Northern Provincial chairman and [words indistinct] in the opposition party, Mr. Joseph Mutale, told the ZAMBIAN NEWS AGENCY today that his party would not succumb to intimidation from anyone.

He was responding to directives by Provincial Minister Mr. Daniel Kapapa that he had banned UNIP from holding meetings at the [word indistinct] (Natende) conference site and that he would send MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] militants to the [words indistinct] opposition plot 120 on Golf Course Road to evict UNIP from there because it was a government building.

Mr. Mutale warned that no one from the MMD should attempt to go to (Natende) because there will be trouble, adding that UNIP will defend the premises to the bitter end.

Zimbabwe

Minister: 9,000 Civil Servants To Be 'Retrenched'

MB0802123992 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 30 Jan 92 p 2

["9,000 civil servants to lose jobs"]

[Text] About 9,000 civil servants will be retrenched to reduce the 180,000 civil work force by the end of 1992, the Minister of State for the Public Service, Dr Eddison Zvobgo has confirmed.

In an interview, Dr Zvobgo said efficiency units had been established in every ministry to allow constant assessment of workers.

He said structural reorganisation was also being carried out where duplication of government departments and ministries had been identified.

"Workers are being assessed on their dedication to responsibility—do they apply themselves fully? What is their attitude to members of the public? Do they promote the image of the civil service as a whole?" said the minister.

He said in some cases, there were too many people doing the same job. In other cases, Dr Zvobgo said, some workers were originally employed for a purpose which had ceased to be of any use.

"For example, district messengers who were a feature of the Internal Affairs Ministry have ceased to be of any use because of telephones and telegrams," he said.

He also said those who wanted to embark on agricultural activities had to be resettled, adding that the Land Acquisition Bill would hopefully sail through Parliament soon.

"As a government dealing with people who have families, we have to be sensitive. We could not proceed to

retrench without putting the package together. Those who lose their jobs need social support from the government," said the minister.

The government intends to reduce the civil service by 25 percent, or 45,000 employees by 1995.

Tekere Calls Land Acquisition Bill 'Racist'

*MB0802083792 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 7 Feb 92*

[Interview with Zimbabwe Unity Movement leader Edgar Tekere by BBC reporter Rashid Meir; place and date not given; from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zimbabwe opposition leader Edgar Tekere is letting off new broadsides against the government of President Mugabe. The leader of the Zimbabwe Unity Movement, ZUM, has been talking about the controversial Land Acquisition Bill due to be debated in the next session of Parliament. It will enable the government to acquire 5 million hectares of land, most of it in the hands of whites, and redistribute it to black peasants. But Edgar Tekere has described the bill as racist and unjust, which is perhaps surprising coming from a man who was once the scourge of all whites, especially farmers. So Rashid Meir asked him what he meant by his remarks.

[Begin recording] [Tekere] My initial reaction when this whole matter started was that Mugabe was approaching it from a racist point of view, and I accused him of being a racist. The next time we talked about it was when I was reacting to Mugabe when he said this whole matter was an emotional and a political issue, but I took exception

to that. I said a national leader should avoid exactly dealing with the land question as an emotional. [sentence as heard]

[Meir] But at the same time, the issue of land is quite a central issue in Zimbabwe. Now, don't you think that what Mr. Mugabe is trying to do is just redistribute the land that white farmers have monopoly on?

[Tekere] Yes, indeed, we can talk about that. I agree that there has been a serious imbalance in the distribution of land but at this point in time of our history, you cannot take it as a political issue. From my point of view, from my party's point of view, the key concept, as far as land is concerned in Zimbabwe, is land planning and utilization. Mugabe made one mistake: He thought land distribution would be an effective substitute for the big wave of unemployment that is going on. He took it for granted that everyone who hasn't got a job can be settled on land and be productive there. And yet, he had a shock of his life.

[Meir] Now, you say that this should not be an emotional issue, but at the same time aren't you raising the stakes on this when you start describing Mugabe as being racist?

[Tekere] Yes, because he has simply said: (?Call) these whites, you know, like we were talking in [words indistinct] during the last century. These settlers took the land from us. We are not going to pay for it because they did nothing for it. You know, you cannot handle such an issue from that point of view and we do have in this country today quite a number, a sizable number, of large scale agricultural [word indistinct] who are African. I have been in consultation with the chiefs and my reply, I quote, is something from the chiefs: No, Mugabe has been emotional about this and he wants to drag us into it. No, we are going to keep aloof because he is not being sensible. [end recording]

Benin

Arrest Made in 1989 UTA Airline Explosion

AB2901212092 Paris AFP in French 2035 GMT
29 Jan 92

[Text] Cotonou, 29 Jan (AFP)—A Frenchman, Mr. Ahmed Bouzid [name as received], was arrested on 13 January [date as received] in Cotonou by the Beninese police "as part of the investigation into the explosion of the DC-10 of the UTA Company" over Niger in 1989, according to police sources today.

(In Paris, both judicial and police sources say this arrest was not made at the request of the French authorities, and that the name of Mr. Bouzid has never appeared in the dockets of the French investigators.)

Mr. Bouzid was turned over to the director of public prosecutions in Cotonou on 24 January and charged with "conspiracy with criminals, and murders," said police sources in the Beninese capital. They did not specify if this arrest had been made at the request of the French Justice Department or the French police.

The Beninese Justice Department and the French Embassy in Cotonou have refused to comment.

Cape Verde

President Mascarenhas Swears In New Government

AB2501124792 Paris AFP in French 1959 GMT
21 Jan 92

[Text] Praia, 21 Jan (AFP)—The new Cape Verdean Government, which was formed last week, took its oath 20 January before President Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro, it was learned today in Praia.

Presenting his slightly reshuffled government, Cape Verdean Prime Minister Carlos Veiga stressed the "positive" results obtained in one year and justified its reshuffle by the need to render it more efficient.

Mr. Veiga suggested increased National Assembly sessions in order to avoid "the standardization of the legislative authorities or tardiness in government action through lack of legislative support."

President Mascarenhas Monteiro stressed the need to restore "state authority in view of the normal development of the democratic system," in which it is important to "develop and dignify political parties," he added.

Guinea

Students Protest, Demand Improved Conditions

AB2101063592 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 19 Jan 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Guinea—Conakry—the government and students seem to be on a collision course. On Friday [17 January], several thousand students took to the streets of Conakry where they protested outside the offices of President Lansana Conte about grants and conditions. Now, the government has said no to their pleas for money and it looks as though more demonstrations are in the offing. From Conakry, Sekou Kone telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Only hours after Friday's march, the minister of finance, speaking on national radio, said that the government could not cede to the students' demands. He said that the national development budget for this year had not yet been approved and added that the government had a current deficit of 350 billion Guinean francs, making it impossible to consider any more expenditure.

The minister explained that an extra 2.5 billion Guinea francs had been allocated to the university after students' protest last November, demanding libraries, better classrooms, bigger allowances, and a decent power and water supply to the campus.

But, according to the students, no improvements have taken place. And yesterday the students reacted to the minister's broadcast. About 20,000 students demonstrated at the [name indistinct] Institute at Farana, some 400 km outside the capital, Conakry. The students occupied the administrative building for some hours in support of the students of the University of Conakry.

The university council, which has been negotiating on behalf of the students, has made no comments on the government's statement. But the council's spokesman said that a general assembly would be held tomorrow on the university campus to decide what to do next. [end recording]

Students Stage 'Mass March' in Conakry 22 Jan

AB2701162292 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 24 Jan 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Student protests in Conakry, the Guinea capital, have taken a violent turn. The students have been complaining about learning and living conditions. But with Guinea edging towards a multiparty system, it is all taking on political overtones. On 22 January the students staged a mass march that went off peacefully but they warned of a change of tactics if President Lansana Conte did not heed their demands. Among their threats was a

ghost town campaign of economic boycotts. But yesterday another demonstration became a rampage. From Conakry, Fode Fofana telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Thousands of students from the University of Conakry took to the streets yesterday morning, building barricades with burning tires at different strategic points, causing a severe disruption to traffic for several hours. The angry students destroyed many vehicles, including a police patrol vehicle, a public bus, and private cars and taxis. However, rumors that they attacked some public and private buildings were hastily denied by Radio Guinea.

The violence forced businesses to close down in the commercial centers of Medina, (Bonfe), and (Matoto), and only about 30 percent had reopened this morning. Public transportation became scarce and most secondary and primary school students had to cut short their lessons and hurriedly made their way home. A young lady selling roasted meat in the outskirts of Conakry told me as she angrily packed away her wares: The war has started.

The state radio reported that there was no direct confrontation between the students and the armed security forces who took to the streets in large numbers. However, Radio Conakry quoted three sources which said that several people were slightly injured during the violent demonstrations. In the university campus at Donka, a small group of pro-government supporters, armed with machetes, axes, sticks and stones, chanted slogans like, Down With Democracy, Up With Lansana Conte, Conte or Death!

The student action came barely a day after they had staged a well-attended march which they described as the final warning to the government of General Lansana Conte. They threatened that if their demands for better learning and living conditions were not met with would change tactics and provoke a nationwide ghost city action. [end recording]

Niger

Army, 'Rebel' Clashes Reported Near Mali Border

AB1002112592 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 0545 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Here is a communique from the Ministry of Interior which says that on 9 February at 1400 two gendarmes patrolling the Agadez-Arlit highway at the Tchirozerine branch road were attacked. During the attack, a gendarme was wounded, but his life is not in danger. Three civilians were slightly injured, and three of the attackers were killed.

[Paris AFP in French at 0940 GMT 10 February adds the following: "In another development, the government, according to the NIGER PRESS AGENCY, ANP, has announced that a clash took place last week between the Niger Army and 'rebels' who had just attacked the

locality of Takanamat, northwest of Tahoua (400 kilometers northwest of Niamey) near the Niger-Mali Border and stolen 'six vehicles.'

["During the clash, which the government says had taken place 'within Niger's territory' and not on Malian territory as earlier news reports had given out, two vehicles were destroyed, and the Army captured 'quite an important consignment of combat weapons.' These operations brought to nine the number of major attacks perpetrated by the rebellion since October last year. According to official reckoning, they have resulted in 16 deaths (including six rebels) and 25 wounded. Thirteen people have been kidnapped and are still detained by the rebels identified by the government as belonging to the Liberation Front of the Air and the Azawad (FLAA). The hard core of the rebellion is estimated to comprise several hundred men, 400 to 1,000, according to those sources, and operates from the Air Mountains, an 80,000 km-square rocky mountain that rises to a height of 2,000 meters north of Agadez, the Tuareg 'capital.' The Tuareg community of Niger is estimated to number about 700,000, that is, 10 percent of the country's population."]

Togo

Eyadema Tours Military Garrisons, Urges Unity

AB0902163092 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 6 Feb 92

[Excerpts] In continuation of his tour of all military garrisons in our country, President Eyadema inspected the Niamtougou Military Base this morning. [passage omitted]

Speaking to the soldiers, General Gnassingbe Eyadema commended them for their sense of discipline, order, and respect for hierarchy. [passage omitted]

The head of state also called on the soldiers to display a sense of unity, because national unity is dependent upon the cohesion of the Army. To strengthen unity within the Army, soldiers must comply with the regulations that are the foundation of the Armed Forces.

In a reference to the ongoing democratic process, Gen. Eyadema stated that for a soldier, democracy implies respect for military hierarchy, order, and discipline, adding: If everyone does his duty properly, the Togolese society will be able to achieve viable economic growth. In conclusion, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces called on all Togolese to transcend their individual interests and ambitions in order to cope with our country's developmental problems. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Tours Towns, Urges Reconciliation

*AB0902163392 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 7 Feb 92*

[Excerpt] Today, Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh visited three towns in the prefectures of Lacs and Vo. He was in Anecho, Vo, and Togoville, where he addressed the people on the democratic process, political parties, and [words indistinct]. The people of these (?towns) turned out en masse with their drums and other instruments to give a very warm welcome to the distinguished visitor, who was accompanied by several members of his government. Denis Tchassou, you covered the visit.

[Tchassou] In his preliminary remarks to the people in the three towns, Mr. Koffigoh made a point of thanking them for their solidarity and for the religious services held to exorcise the problems which confronted the country, especially in late November and early December. More importantly, Mr. Koffigoh spoke of democracy and its requirements. He championed a democracy of integration as opposed to a democracy of exclusion, because if we all forgive and accept one another, we will achieve the much desired reconciliation. Then we will join our efforts in fighting insecurity, fears, and distrust. [passage omitted]

END OF

FICHE

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18 Feb. 1992

